United Nations S/2000/1212

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I present my compliments to you and have the honour to forward herewith a position paper from Kazakhstan on the situation in Afghanistan (see annex).

I request that the attached paper be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Madina S. **Jarbussynova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

00-80674 (E) 201200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Position paper of Kazakhstan on the situation in Afghanistan

Kazakhstan fully shares the deep concern of the international community over the complex situation created in Afghanistan as a result of many years of conflict. The never-ending war, which has plunged the country into a profound political, economic and humanitarian crisis, has inflicted great suffering on the people of Afghanistan, consigning them to new hardships.

The civil conflict has had grave consequences: the country has been turned into one of the major world centres for drug production and exportation. Its territory, where an enormous amount of weapons has been accumulated and where terrorist training centres have been established, has become a springboard for spreading extremism and international terrorism in Central Asia.

Kazakhstan fully shares the concern, expressed by the Secretary-General in his report on Afghanistan, that the recent incursions by Islamic militants into the territory of Central Asian countries highlight once again the danger of a further spreading of the conflict and the need for a comprehensive rather than a piecemeal approach to the Afghan crisis.

Alarmed by these developments in the region, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan A. Nazarbaev, addressing the Millennium Summit, called for a special meeting of the United Nations Security Council devoted to the consideration of the situation in Afghanistan and Central Asia in order to devise practical measures to stabilize the situation. The objective of that meeting should be the development of common approaches to the issues of intra-Afghan settlement, the adoption of effective measures to find a way out of the existing situation, together with the interested parties, and the prevention of a spill-over of this conflict in Central Asia.

The military solution to the crisis in Afghanistan simply does not exist. Today, one of the priorities is an immediate ceasefire between the belligerents, followed by the opening of a political dialogue and the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic government. One of the root causes of the prolonged hostilities is the continued interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan through military and other assistance given to certain groups. Therefore, it is very important that the neighbouring and interested countries strictly adhere to the principles proclaimed in the Tashkent Declaration.

Kazakhstan believes that the key to the solution to the Afghan problem lies in the economic revival of the country. It is convinced that the active engagement of the world, the regional powers, donor countries, the permanent members of the Security Council and countries of the European Union, regional States and international financial institutions is absolutely essential in the context of the economic stimulation of the negotiation process between the belligerents. All actors concerned should strive, first and foremost, to bring hope to the parties and the Afghan people as a whole for large-scale assistance by the international community

for the rehabilitation of the economy of Afghanistan, which has been devastated by the war, and for the normalization of life.

Isolated measures, arms embargoes or sporadic efforts to combat the drug trade, will fail to produce a long-term effect. It is necessary to develop a comprehensive plan of economic rehabilitation of Afghanistan, which would contain, along with the mobilization of international economic assistance, elements such as the use of the capacity of the business and intellectual elite of the country now living abroad, the establishment of a system of public administration, the restoration of the capacity of the people of Afghanistan to solve their problems themselves, the creation, for this purpose, of appropriate democratic and other incentives, the holding of elections under international supervision and the elimination of the effects of the humanitarian disaster. All these objectives cannot be achieved without the return and rehabilitation of the refugees and measures to combat illegal trafficking in drugs and arms, illegal migration and terrorism.

Kazakhstan gives a generally positive assessment of the work of the Sanctions Committee. At the same time, it calls for a balanced approach to the adoption of further measures because sanctions, imposed by necessity, should justify their goals. Precisely for that reason, it is important to ensure that, before taking additional measures, the Council carefully weigh the effects of the sanctions on all aspects of the settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and, first of all, their possible unintended implications for the civilian population.

A key role in the settlement of the situation in Afghanistan belongs to the United Nations, which is an unbiased intermediary in the efforts to achieve peace and national reconciliation in the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Kazakhstan fully supports the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Fransesc Vendrell, and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, and expresses its willingness to continue to render them necessary assistance. An important outcome of the activities of the Personal Representative is the agreement by the belligerents to resume dialogue without any preconditions. An early adoption by the parties of a comprehensive agenda of these talks is a top priority in the context of these agreements.

It is in the interests of the international community that a broad-based and representative government come to power in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, one that would fully ensure internal security and stability and the management of the processes of reconstruction and development of all spheres of life, as well as the implementation of a foreign policy within the framework of a civilized dialogue with all countries on the basis of the established international norms.

The international community should not give preference to any of the factions or groups in Afghanistan: on the contrary, it should create the most favourable external environment for a broad and comprehensive national dialogue in the Islamic State of Afghanistan on the basis of a clear-cut and integrated plan of political, economic and social rehabilitation of Afghanistan. In the long run, it is up to the Afghans themselves to decide whether Afghanistan will be an Islamic or a secular state.

It is for this reason that Kazakhstan wanted a special open meeting of the Security Council to be convened, whereby the States, having displayed political will, would assume obligations concerning a final and comprehensive settlement of

the Afghan conflict in all its aspects. A further step in this direction would be the development of a specific plan of political, economic, social and humanitarian rehabilitation of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, bolstered by adequate financial resources. Kazakhstan believes that it is time to back up words with deeds before metastases of the Afghan conflict develop far beyond Afghanistan.

Fully supporting the efforts of the United Nations related to the comprehensive settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan intends to continue to cooperate actively in this endeavour.

United Nations S/2000/1213

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia issued today, 19 December 2000, concerning the decision of the Government of Ethiopia to release Eritrean prisoners of war, starting with a first batch of 390 wounded Eritrean POWs (see annex). The release and repatriation of Eritrean POWs, which will be commencing immediately, testifies once again to the commitment of the Government of Ethiopia to the scrupulous and faithful implementation of the Peace Agreement concluded between Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulmejid **Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-80644 (E) 191200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press statement

19 December 2000

Ethiopia considers the Peace Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea signed on 12 December in Algiers as a document which lays the basis for peace between the two countries. Accordingly, Ethiopia is committed to the scrupulous and faithful implementation of all the provisions of the Agreement.

It is in this spirit that the Government of Ethiopia has been carrying out intensive discussions with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) over the past few days on the speedy implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the release and repatriation of prisoners of war. It is to be recalled that the Agreement also obliges the two parties to release and repatriate or return to their last place of residence all others detained as a result of the conflict.

As part of this discussion with ICRC on this important part of the Peace Agreement, the Government of Ethiopia has now come to a decision with regard to the speedy implementation of the above-mentioned humanitarian provisions of the Agreement. Accordingly, Ethiopia will, in fulfilment of its obligation under the Agreement, commence releasing Eritrean prisoners of war in the following days.

The first batch to be released will be wounded Eritrean POWs numbering close to 390. The process of implementation of the applicable provisions of the Agreement will continue step by step in coordination and cooperation with ICRC.

It would be the responsibility of ICRC to organize the necessary logistics involved in the release and repatriation of the prisoners of war. It is also the mandate of ICRC to carry out the necessary preparation to find out the wishes of individual prisoners of war through interviews. The Ethiopian Government is committed to facilitating all these for ICRC. Accordingly, it is the hope of the Ethiopian Government that with the cooperation of ICRC the release and repatriation of Eritrean POWs which will be commencing immediately will soon be completed in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Peace Agreement between the two countries.

United Nations A/55/704–S/2000/1214

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 46
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by Foreign Minister of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Abdul Sattar, with regard to the disastrous humanitarian consequences as a result of the resolution which is likely to be adopted today by the Security Council imposing additional sanctions on Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if this letter and its enclosure are circulated among the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

00-80632 (E) 191200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Foreign Minister on Security Council sanctions proposed against Afghanistan

19 December 2000

The humanitarian tragedy in Afghanistan threatens to deepen as a consequence of United Nations sanctions proposed by the United States and the Russian Federation in the Security Council. Millions of innocent Afghans, already stricken by famine conditions owing to prolonged drought, will be exposed to starvation as United Nations aid agencies and non-governmental relief organizations withdraw their personnel from Afghanistan, warning that the sanctions will make their task difficult, if not impossible.

Contrary to the assertions by the sponsors of the draft resolution, impartial aid agencies and relief organizations operating inside Afghanistan are unanimously of the view that the additional sanctions will further aggravate the humanitarian crisis and as many as 1 million people will face the risk of death by starvation during Afghanistan's bitter winter and unprecedented drought conditions.

The incipient collapse of the international safety net in Afghanistan is forcing displacement and migration on innocent people. In 23 days up to 14 December, 32,177 Afghan refugees entered Pakistan. Daily reports point to accelerating influx. Apart from derailing the United Nations-sponsored negotiations between the Afghan parties which have raised hopes of peace, the additional sanctions envisaged in the draft resolution threaten to trigger a humanitarian disaster comparable to that which followed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The consequences of the ruthless military operations of the Soviet super-Power in Afghanistan between 1979 and 1989, killing 1 million Afghans, forcing 5 million more to flee and devastating the infrastructure of the country, still haunt the Afghan people and affect stability in the region.

Of the 3.5 million Afghan refugees who entered Pakistan in the 1980s, about 2 million are still stranded in Pakistan. No other country in the world carries a heavier burden. With our resources strained, Pakistan cannot cope with the mounting burden.

Unless a major international effort is launched to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghans, creating a safety net against starvation, the world will be witnessing one of the gravest human tragedies of our times. Those pushing the sanctions that will force millions to emigrate or perish will bear responsibility before history for this avoidable disaster.

While abiding by the earlier Security Council sanctions under resolution 1267 (1999), Pakistan has invited the attention of the international community to the grave consequences for the Afghan people. Our fears have been borne out by the reports of several international humanitarian agencies, which have stated that these sanctions have stifled economic activity inside Afghanistan. New sanctions will compound the misery of the Afghan people.

United Nations A/ES-10/52–S/2000/1215

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, has not ceased. The Israeli occupying forces continue to use live ammunition and heavy weaponry against Palestinian civilians, including children, resulting in continuing loss of life and injury. In follow-up of my recent letters to you, dated from 29 September to 13 December 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; and A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, 13 more Palestinians have been killed, bringing the death toll to 304 martyrs. (The names of the 13 Palestinian martyrs are annexed.) The total number of injuries among the Palestinian people, since 28 September, has risen above 10,000 injured, with 2,099 injuries resulting from live ammunition.

It is regrettable that the Security Council, on 18 December, failed to adopt a draft resolution that would have led to the establishment of a United Nations force of military and police observers to enhance the safety and security of Palestinian civilians. The result of the Council's deliberations and vote is highly unfortunate, particularly in light of the pressing need for such action.

We take note, however, that there were no negative votes cast on the draft resolution and that several of the members who abstained indicated their support for the idea and attributed their difficulty with the draft to the timing of the action. We believe that it remains the responsibility of the Security Council under the circumstances of a continuing Israeli military campaign against Palestinian civilians to try again in the near future to take such necessary action.

00-80638 (E) 191200

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Thursday, 14 December, through Monday, 18 December 2000)

Thursday, 14 December 2000

Hani Hussein Mohammed Abu Bakra

Friday, 15 December 2000

1. Nihad Hassan Mohammed Hantash
2. Saad Adham Al-Kharouf
3. Abdel Muin Hussein Ibrahim Hamed
4. Mohammed Lutfi Kassem Al-Touri
5. Mohammed Amin Dawoud (17 years old)
6. Nour El-Deen Mohammed Abu Safi

Saturday, 16 December 2000

Mohammed Fahad Maali (from wounds sustained on 15 December 2000)

Sunday, 17 December 2000

1. Sameeh Al-Mal'abi
2. Iyad Mahmoud Mohammed Dawoud
3. Ahmad Abdel Jalil Al-Kasas
4. Mohammed Hamed Shalash (17 years old)

Monday, 18 December 2000

Abdel Mou'ti Al-Sab'awi

United Nations S/2000/1216

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister requests you to instruct those responsible for the Iraq Programme in the Secretariat to cooperate with Iraq in including food, medicine and other basic necessities for the people of Palestine in the distribution plan for phase IX under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996, for a total value of 700 million euros, and he asks you to approve a suitable mechanism for the transfer of 300 million euros for the relief of the families of those killed and wounded in the valiant Jerusalem intifadah and of those whose homes and property have been damaged by the brutal Zionist aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-80756 (E) 211200 211200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like, first and foremost, to confirm the terms of my letter dated 10 December 2000 addressed to you (S/2000/1174, annex). I should also like to state that the relevant Iraqi authorities have begun, in accordance with the procedures established by the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/356), to prepare the list of items for the procurement and distribution plan for phase IX.

In implementation of the decision taken by Iraq's political leadership on 9 December 2000 to allocate the sum of 1 billion euros from the assets of the fraternal people of Iraq to meet the needs of the fraternal people of Palestine, the aforesaid Iraqi authorities shall, in consultation with the fraternal Palestinians, include food, medicine and other basic necessities for the people of Palestine in the procurement and distribution plan for phase IX under the memorandum of understanding, for a total value of 700 million euros out of the total sum of 1 billion euros. Accordingly, I request you to instruct those responsible for the Iraq Programme in the Secretariat and in the Office of the Coordinator of the Programme in Iraq to cooperate with us in this regard.

The political leadership of Iraq has allocated 300 million euros from the 1-billion-euro sum for assistance to the families of those killed and wounded in the valiant Jerusalem intifadah and to those whose homes and property have been damaged by the brutal Zionist aggression. We have informed the fraternal Palestinians that Iraq deems it appropriate to place this sum under the administration of the Supreme Committee of the leadership of the valiant Jerusalem intifadah. With regard to modalities for delivery of the sum in question to the Palestinians for whom it is intended, we and our Palestinian brothers stand ready to reach agreement with you on an appropriate mechanism for this purpose.

I have addressed a letter in similar terms to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as the party representing the United Nations in its memorandum of understanding with Iraq. I hope that the requests and proposals we have made to the Secretary-General will receive your attention and support, and I request you to have this letter circulated to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1217

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister requests you to instruct those responsible for the Iraq Programme in the Secretariat to cooperate with Iraq in including food, medicine and other basic necessities for the people of Palestine in the distribution plan for phase IX under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996, for a total value of 700 million euros, and he asks you to approve an appropriate mechanism for the transfer of 300 million euros for the relief of the families of those killed and wounded in the valiant Jerusalem intifadah and of those whose homes and property have been damaged by the brutal Zionist aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-80776 (E) 211200 211200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like, first and foremost, to confirm the terms of my letter dated 10 December 2000 addressed to you (S/2000/1174, annex). I should also like to state that the relevant Iraqi authorities have begun, in accordance with the procedures established by the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/356), to prepare the list of items for the procurement and distribution plan for phase IX.

In implementation of the decision taken by Iraq's political leadership on 9 December 2000 to allocate the sum of 1 billion euros from the assets of the fraternal people of Iraq to meet the needs of the fraternal people of Palestine, the aforesaid Iraqi authorities shall, in consultation with the fraternal Palestinians, include food, medicine and other basic necessities for the people of Palestine in the procurement and distribution plan for phase IX under the memorandum of understanding, for a total value of 700 million euros out of the total sum of 1 billion euros. Accordingly, I request you to instruct those responsible for the Iraq Programme in the Secretariat and in the Office of the Coordinator of the Programme in Iraq to cooperate with us in this regard.

The political leadership of Iraq has allocated 300 million euros from the 1-billion-euro sum for assistance to the families of those killed and wounded in the valiant Jerusalem intifadah and to those whose homes and property have been damaged by the brutal Zionist aggression. We have informed the fraternal Palestinians that Iraq deems it appropriate to place this sum under the administration of the Supreme Committee of the leadership of the valiant Jerusalem intifadah. With regard to modalities for delivery of the sum in question to the Palestinians for whom it is intended, we and our Palestinian brothers stand ready to reach agreement with you on an appropriate mechanism for this purpose.

I hope that the requests and proposals we have made will receive your attention and support so that the procurement and distribution plan can be approved as quickly as possible and the authorities concerned can begin to conclude the contracts necessary to secure the requirements of the Palestinian people in addition to those of the fraternal people of Iraq.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1218

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 19 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, reaffirming Iraq's request that you do your utmost to secure agreement to the allocation of 1 billion euros from its oil-export revenues to the people of Palestine.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-80788 (E) 211200 211200

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letters dated 26 November and 10 December 2000 (S/2000/1119 and S/2000/1174) conveying formal notification that the Government of the Republic of Iraq is requesting you to include the people of Palestine in the occupied territories together with our people in Iraq in matters relating to food, medicine and other basic necessities. This is to be done by allocating a portion of Iraq's oil revenues under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations (S/1996/356) to the people of Palestine in order to support the national and patriotic stance it has taken, the people of Palestine having a legitimate right with respect to the assets of the fraternal people of Iraq. Iraq's political leadership has also decided to allocate 1 billion euros from Iraq's oil-export revenues for assistance to the families of those killed and wounded in the intifadah and to those whose homes and property have been damaged by the brutal Zionist aggression.

As the plight of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories persists and worsens under daily Zionist aggression, I can only reaffirm my Government's formal request that you do your utmost to secure speedy approval for this measure and that you inform us accordingly so that the relevant Iraqi authorities can make the necessary arrangements for its implementation.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1219

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, the Declaration on the Principles of the Protection of the National and State interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia following the incursion of armed Albanian terrorists in the Ground Safety Zone on the administrative boundary between the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia and its autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Interim Government of the Republic of Serbia at their joint session at Bujanovac on 16 December 2000 and submitted for adoption to the Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Mladenovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-80880 (E) 211200

Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Declaration on the Protection of the National and State Interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Assessing that the armed actions of Albanian terrorists in the Ground Safety Zone and their stay in that Zone are an inadmissible escalation of violence and the violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a threat to peace and the security of citizens;

Emphasizing the right and duty of every State to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty and to take all legitimate means of protection of its citizens and territory from terrorism and terrorist organizations;

Recalling that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in favour of respect for international law and that it implements consistently the decisions of the Security Council, including resolution 1244 (1999) on Kosovo and Metohija and the Military-Technical Agreement;

The Federal Assembly, in the sessions of the Council of Citizens and the Council of the Republics, adopts

The Declaration

on the principles of the protection of the national and State interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia following the escalation of Albanian violence in Kosovo and Metohija and in the Ground Safety Zone.

1. The Federal Assembly condemns the armed incursion of Albanian terrorists in the Ground Safety Zone and the attacks on the areas of the municipalities of Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja as acts of a planned and continuous violation and threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a drastic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

2. The Federal Assembly assesses that the international security force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and Metohija (UNMIK) are directly responsible for the armed incursion of Albanian terrorists. KFOR and UNMIK have not ensured personal and property security and the realization of human rights and freedoms to all citizens of Kosovo and Metohija; they have not disarmed terrorist organizations of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and other armed Albanian terrorist groups.

The Ground Safety Zone, established for the general security and protection of KFOR in the realization of its mission, is being abused for armed incursions by Albanian terrorists in flagrant violation of resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement.

3. The Federal Assembly supports the efforts of the State organs to solve the problem in the Ground Safety Zone diplomatically in accordance with the said documents.

4. The Federal Assembly renders full support to the members of the Army of Yugoslavia and the Ministry of the Interior of Serbia for a responsible discharge of their duties in the protection of the citizens and vital interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

5. The Federal Assembly requests the Security Council to set the shortest deadline and take measures for an urgent withdrawal of Albanian terrorists from the Ground Safety Zone. Otherwise, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia invokes its legal and legitimate right to solve this problem all by itself by resorting to all internationally allowed measures to combat terrorism, which is at the same time its obligation.

6. The Federal Assembly requests UNMIK and KFOR to enable secure and unperturbed work to the Committee of the Federal Government in Kosovo and Metohija.

7. The Federal Assembly notes that Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) provides for the return of a Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police contingent to the province and requests that that provision be realized without delay. A safe and free return of all citizens expelled from Kosovo and Metohija is an obligation of the United Nations, and the Federal Assembly points out that KFOR and UNMIK bear full responsibility for the creation of conditions to have the said obligation fulfilled.

8. The Federal Assembly is categorical in its commitment to having the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia never and under no conditions allow a part of its territory to be seized, which is in accordance with the principle of the Charter of the United Nations relative to the respect of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States and the inviolability of borders.

9. The Federal Assembly assesses that the Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other ethnic and national communities continue to be extremely threatened by the activity of Albanian terrorists and separatists. The Federal Assembly therefore requests that KFOR and UNMIK guarantee personal and property security and a full realization of human rights and freedoms to the members of all national communities.

10. The Federal Assembly shall forward this Declaration to the Security Council of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the permanent members of the Security Council.

United Nations S/2000/1220

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the statement delivered by the President of the Republic of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya (see annex), at the highly successful donors' conference held in Paris on 11 and 12 December 2000.

2. Also on behalf of my Government, I wish to convey to you the sincere thanks of the authorities and people of Burundi for the contribution made by the Security Council in mobilizing the donor community to resume cooperation and assistance to Burundi with a view to supporting the Peace Agreement signed on 28 August 2000 and alleviating the suffering of the population caused by a war that has lasted seven years.

3. The Government and people of Burundi hope that the Security Council will continue to give its support to the peace process and to those who genuinely seek peace and reconciliation in Burundi. In particular, they urge the Council to publicly condemn the rebels who continue to commit acts of violence against the population despite the appeals by the Facilitator, Nelson Mandela, the heads of State of the region and the Council itself.

4. The Security Council should, as a matter of urgency, use its full authority and all the means at its disposal to persuade the rebel groups to end the violence and come to the negotiating table to agree on a ceasefire. The Council might also consider conducting a vigorous campaign of diplomacy towards certain countries in the region which provide training, weapons and logistics to the rebels supported by the Interahamwe, the genocidal former Forces Armées Rwandaises (FAR) and the Mayi-Mayi forces from Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and permit them to pass through and to withdraw into their territory.

5. Paragraph 35 of the fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo mentions the "deployment by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of five military assault boats on Lake Tanganyika" which had been "used to transport heavily armed members of the Burundian FDD and Interahamwe/ex-FAR and had landed in the United Republic of Tanzania, raising fears that this could seriously compromise the Burundi peace process".

00-81006 (E) 221200 221200

Thus, there is absolutely no doubt that certain neighbouring countries are fuelling the war in Burundi and jeopardizing the peace efforts being made by the Burundian people, the Facilitator, Nelson Mandela, the heads of State of the region, the donors and by the United Nations through the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

6. Article 2 (b) of the declaration signed on 28 August 2000 by the signatories of the Peace Agreement and representatives of the countries of the region and of the United Nations specifies that the armed groups are to be neutralized if they refuse to suspend hostilities. Pursuant to this provision, the Security Council should help to disarm, arrest and repatriate to Burundi the rebels of the Front pour la défense de la démocratie (FDD) and of the Forces nationales de libération (FNL) which have taken refuge in Zambia with their weapons, following the fighting that has taken place in Pweto in recent weeks.

7. Until such time as the entire international community deals rigorously and resolutely with the negative forces alluded to in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and in paragraph 11 of the Security Council resolution of 14 December 2000 on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/RES/1332(2000)) it is unlikely that peace and security will return to the Great Lakes region; rather, the conflicts may spread to other countries in the region.

8. The Government of Burundi remains willing to pursue the peace process and to negotiate unconditionally a ceasefire with the armed groups.

9. The role of the Security Council continues to be of supreme importance, whether at the political and diplomatic level or for the mobilization of partners to put into effect the assistance that was promised during the donors' conference in Paris.

10. I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 20 December from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the President of the Republic of Burundi at the donor conference held in Paris on 11 and 12 December 2000

Your Excellency, President Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic,

Your Excellency, President Nelson Mandela, Facilitator of the Burundi Peace Negotiations,

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

My fellow countrymen,

Allow me first of all to turn to Madiba, our dear Facilitator.

Mr. President,

You are a man who has kept his promises.

The Paris Conference was conceived of and desired by you to help Burundi to overcome its crisis and poverty in order to make a gradual transition from an essentially agricultural economy to an industrial economy. We no doubt still have a long way to go, but the choice has been made, the framework outlined, and our friends have gathered together for the implementation of the project. Allow us to convey to you our joy and deep gratitude.

This event is the culmination of your tireless efforts to convince Burundian leaders to have a sense of urgency, to negotiate quickly and to reach an agreement to put an end to the violence and destruction that have caused such pain to the people of Burundi.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are immensely pleased that this conference is being held in Paris, the beautiful capital of the French Republic. Burundi has close historic and cultural ties and a tradition of well-known cooperation with Europe and especially France, a great and generous nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency, Mr. Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, not only for having accepted without hesitation to host this conference, but also for the unwavering support of France to the people of Burundi and its peace process. When Burundi was suffering its greatest hardships, when it was misunderstood and stood in stark isolation, France stood by it to help it to recover.

We thank His Excellency the President of the French Republic, France and the French people for their friendship.

We would also like to thank all our friends gathered here today and all the representatives of countries and international organizations who accompanied us

over the years during the lengthy negotiations. Through your presence, advice, pressure and support, you helped the Burundian negotiators to move forward together and to take the decisive step of signing a Peace Agreement on 28 August 2000. The Burundian nation will always look upon you as its friends.

In all fairness, we should also mention the United States of America, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

President Bill Clinton became personally involved twice, first by directly addressing negotiators at the Arusha International Conference Centre via videoconference with the White House, and then attending the signing ceremony for the Agreement.

We saw the presence at the summit of this leader of a great nation as a sign of considerable attention and his advice will be forever etched in our memory.

The World Bank and UNDP agreed to jointly chair this conference. This comes as no surprise to us and we are delighted. The two international organizations did not leave Burundi at all. They understood that the extreme poverty that the people of the country were sinking into could aggravate the conflict. We owe the progress that we have achieved on the path towards peace to our partners who helped our people to survive during their moments of greatest hardship.

Mr. President and our Facilitator,

Thanks to you, we took a decisive step on 28 August 2000. What does it really mean?

The cause to which you have dedicated yourself, the focus of our interests, the ultimate goal of our endeavours and the raison d'être of the Peace Agreement, is the people of Burundi. May it find peace again, achieve reconciliation, flourish by making use of the advances achieved by humankind and making its own contribution to the development of the world. That, in a nutshell, is our vision. We are in a hurry to consign the crisis in Burundi and fratricidal war to the past. We believe that the groundwork has been laid for an agreement that is sufficient enough to enable Burundians to establish new relations with each other based on a commitment to democracy and a willingness to explore new paths. Yesterday's enemies will be tomorrow's allies for the greater good of the people of Burundi, who did not deserve what happened to them.

This donor conference comes at an appropriate point in time and should give the Burundian people a strong signal that the end of the tunnel is in sight. So far, they have learned and appreciated the fact that the whole world has been mobilizing its energies to enable its political class to hold negotiations in order to usher in peace and achieve reconciliation among Burundians.

Today, the people of Burundi need to know that the refugees will soon be able to return home and quickly secure a roof over their heads; that all the displaced Burundians affected by the disaster will be rehabilitated and will be able to recover their property and rights; that schools, health centres, markets and other public facilities that were destroyed will be rebuilt and even expanded. The Burundian people are impatient to know what the signing of the Peace Agreement will bring them. They need to know that the international community supports the Facilitator's vision of transforming Burundi in the long run into an industrialized country.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

The international community's support to Burundi should not be seen as a support for the current Government or for future Governments. It should be an act of solidarity with the Burundian people and provision should be made for every possible mechanism to avoid any missteps or use not consistent with the objective initially agreed upon. That is how the Government of the Republic of Burundi sees the international community's support and that is how it intends to proceed.

My fellow countrymen,

We would now like to address you directly. Today, we have the opportunity of participating together in this donor conference. Our friends have come together to help us reconstruct the country that we, Burundians, have destroyed. The many foreign dignitaries present here today are too polite to remind us of this. We should be aware of that fact and realize that we bear the primary responsibility for the reconstruction of Burundi. We will be able to do this task if we pool our efforts together, if we set aside our differences to earn the support of the international community and the trust and respect of all Burundians.

By signing the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, we have gone back to our beginnings, which tied us together on the path of a common destiny. We could borrow a biblical image and say that the Peace Agreement concluded by the Burundian political class and formally adopted by the representatives of the people seals a new pact among the people of Burundi.

There are still many difficulties as well as so-called sensitive issues. However, we are confident that if we have the political will, persevere and enhance trust in each other we could, in the spirit of the Agreement, move forward together in an orderly fashion and definitely achieve our goal.

Let us work together without any procrastination or suspicion of each other in order to rapidly create the conditions that will permit all signatories of the Agreement to return to their country of birth. Let us hold systematic discussions on all aspects relating to the arrangements for the establishment of transitional institutions where the Agreement is silent or vague. Together, let us make use of the achievements and move forward. If we work together, no difficulties will be insurmountable. Thus, we should act together in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Agreement to persuade those of our countrymen who have still not accepted the need for peace, to join the process of peace and reconciliation. We should unite in rejecting their continuing attempt to hold the peace process to ransom.

President Nelson Mandela,

We are counting on you and your magic, on the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region and on the entire international community to overcome the last pockets of resistance to peace. We know the tireless efforts you have made to bring to the negotiating table those armed groups that are still perpetrating bloody violence in Burundi.

You are aware of our willingness and commitment to meet them without preconditions to discuss and conclude a ceasefire agreement. Be assured of our support and the support of the Burundian people who, in the final analysis, will reap the benefits of your efforts and your success.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Fellow countrymen,

We wish this conference every success and reiterate our heartfelt gratitude to all the countries and organizations that you represent here.

Long live international cooperation and may peace and national reconciliation be achieved in Burundi and flourish forever.

United Nations S/2000/1221

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia of 19 December 2000, regarding the dissemination of misleading information by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on the introduction of the visa regime between Georgia and the Russian Federation (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is concerned by recent statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation which deliver misleading information to the international community regarding the visa regime between Georgia and the Russian Federation.

It is precisely in this context that one should view the statement by an official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 7 December 2000 (S/2000/1176), which is another attempt to justify certain actions of Russia with regard to the visa regime which violate internationally recognized principles.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is authorized to declare that the Government of Georgia responded with understanding to the intention of the Russian Federation to introduce a visa regime between the two States and has never characterized it as "interference in the internal affairs of Georgia". At the same time, the Government of Georgia assumed that the visa regime was to be in full compliance with the norms of international law. The protests of Georgia were initially caused by violation on the part of Russia of this principle, which was manifested in a simplified border crossing on some segments of the State border between Georgia and the Russian Federation, in particular, those of the Abkhazia, Georgia and Tskhinvali regions only by the residents of these regions.

The argumentation given in the aforesaid statement of 7 December 2000 cannot but cause amazement, as if the maintenance of the former simplified regime on the above-mentioned segments of the border was feasible due to the situation in these territories and was destined "not to disrupt contacts between people and in order to promote cooperation in the border area".

The Government of Georgia re-emphasizes that the Russian side maintains a simplified border crossing with those territories that are temporarily out of the control of Georgia's central authorities. In these regions of Georgia, gross violations of human rights by separatist regimes have been taking place and the criminal situation has been grave due to, inter alia, widespread trafficking of arms and drugs. It is also noteworthy that groups of mercenaries have repeatedly entered the territory of Georgia from the Russian Federation through these very segments of the border to support separatist regimes. If the true sense of the introduction of a visa regime was to prevent the movement of terrorists and their accomplices, then intensified control over border crossings, logically, should have been introduced specifically for the area where separatist regimes predominate.

Subsequently, there are serious grounds for presuming that the unilateral introduction by the Russian side of a simplified border crossing on some segments of the State border between Georgia and the Russian Federation is an attempt to support apparently separatist regimes. Thus, we have to doubt the declaration by the Russian side of its "respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia"

as well as its role of unbiased facilitator in the process of conflict resolution in Georgia.

Proceeding from this premise, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia stresses that efficient efforts of the international community in promoting universally recognized principles and norms of international law are considered by Georgia as a major guarantee of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

19 December 2000

United Nations S/2000/1222

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to retain on the agenda of the Security Council for 2001 the item entitled "Letter dated 2 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council" (S/10409), concerning the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. The item should be retained until such time as the dispute is settled peacefully by means of negotiations, either directly or through the International Court of Justice, and a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to this issue has been found that will guarantee regional and international peace, security and stability.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad J. **Samhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/55/707-S/2000/1223

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier letters, I have the honour to inform you below of the series of violations of Lebanese sovereignty perpetrated by Israel by land, air and sea during the period from 1 to 11 December 2000.

1 December 2000

At 0200 hours Israeli forces at their position on Tallat Sammaqah fired a number of 120-mm mortar shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at Mazra'at Bastarah and the outlying areas of their aforementioned position. Between 0710 and 0730 hours four explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 1000 hours a landmine left by the Israeli aggression in the area between the villages of Hunin and Markaba exploded, severing the left leg of 19-year-old Abbas Aly Faqih, who was herding livestock.

At 1130 hours, while a group of journalists was approaching Bawwabat Hassan, an outlying area of Kafr Shuba, Israeli forces at their position on Tallat Sammaqah inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed several bursts of light-weapons fire at the group. No one was hurt.

Between 1615 and 1625 hours Israeli forces at their positions inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired four 120-mm mortar shells and directed a number of bursts of fire towards the areas surrounding their position on Tallat Sammaqah.

2 December 2000

At 1130 hours three persons were wounded by an exploding landmine in Dibbin, Marj Uyun province, at a position that had been previously occupied by elements of the Lahad militia. At 0830 hours a further landmine, left by the Israeli

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aggression, wounded Usam Muslimany at the Tall Bra'shit encampment, a former position of the Israeli enemy forces.

Between 1810 and 1830 hours Israeli helicopters overflew the Shab'a farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied territories.

3 December 2000

At 0630 hours Israeli forces at their position on Ruwasit Sammaqah inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of their aforementioned position.

Between 0710 and 0925 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Shab'a farmlands at very high altitude.

At 1215 hours one of the soldiers at the Abbad position directed bursts of fire from a light assault weapon into the air towards several citizens on the Lebanese border.

At 1330 hours a herd of livestock belonging to Aly Safa triggered a landmine left by the Israeli aggression on the outskirts of Arnun. Five goats were killed, but no one was injured.

At 1315 hours the Israeli enemy forces at the Abbad position directed bursts of fire into the air over the heads of some 20 persons who had gathered on the Lebanese border.

At 1615 hours Israeli forces at their position on Ruwasit Sammaqah inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of their aforementioned position.

Between 1755 and 2000 hours Israeli helicopters were heard overflying the Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1955 and 2025 hours, within the Israeli territorial waters off the coast of Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli military launch fired six light flares and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire over the sea within the aforementioned waters.

4 December 2000

At 0530 hours Israeli forces at their position at Sammaqah inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of their aforementioned position.

At 1300 hours a number of Israeli labourers breached the barbed-wire fence at Sahl Khiyam on the international border opposite the settlement of Matallah, going one metre inside Lebanese territory in order to work on a soakaway under the fence, using a cement-mixer. The operation was carried out under the guard of an Israeli patrol. They all left at 1400 hours.

At 1300 hours Israeli military aircraft carried out mock attacks over Jabal al-Rayhan. At 1310 hours these aircraft overflew the Jba' region at low altitudes. They withdrew at 1730 hours.

At 1310 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the Marj Uyun region at high altitudes.

At 1650 hours Israeli forces raked the outlying areas of their position at Ruwaysat al-Ilm in the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-weapons fire.

At 2120 hours enemy aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl region at high altitudes.

Between 2230 and 2240 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea opposite the coast at Tyre at very high altitudes.

At 2310 hours an Israeli military launch at sea opposite Ra's al-Naqurah outside Lebanese territorial waters fired four light flares over the sea.

5 December 2000

At intervals between 1035 and 1235 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the regions of Nabatiyah, Marj 'Uyun, Hasbayya and Iqlim al-Tuffah at very high altitudes.

At 1650 hours Israeli forces located opposite the area on the Lebanese border outside the village of Ayta al-Sha'b directed bursts of light-weapons fire at Habib Kamil Surur, who was hunting birds, and hit him in the right leg.

6 December 2000

Between 0430 and 0440 hours Israeli forces raked the outlying areas of their position at Tallat Sammaqah in the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-weapons fire.

At 0900 hours, on the borders of Lebanon and occupied Palestine, close to the village of Ramiyah-Marwahin, an Israeli military force of some 70 elements supported by a tank and three Hammer-type vehicles was deployed.

At intervals between 1005 and 1140 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the southern region at very high altitudes. An Israeli reconnaissance aircraft also overflew the Hasbayya area at the same altitude.

Between 1400 and 1430 hours Israeli forces raked the boundaries of the occupied Shab'a farmlands opposite the Majdiyyah area with medium-weapons fire. An Israeli helicopter also overflew the farmlands.

At 1500 hours the Israeli forces began to dig a trench for the storage of rainwater at Thaghry in Udaysah, Marj Uyun province, alongside the occupied Palestine side of the border strip. The trench was 70 centimetres deep, 50 centimetres wide and 600 metres long.

Between 1630 and 1640 hours Israeli forces raked the outlying areas of their position at Ruwaysat al-Ilm in the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-weapons fire.

At 1815 hours bursts of heavy- and light-weapons fire were heard to the south of Tallat Sardanah and Naqqar in the occupied Shab'a farmlands. At 1900 hours artillery shells and bursts of fire directed towards the outlying areas of liberated Kafr Shuba were heard originating from occupied Ruwaysat al-Sammaqah and Ruwaysat al-Ilm. The bombardment and firing stopped at 1915 hours.

7 December 2000

On the night of 6 December 2000 the Israeli forces dug a trench 1,600 metres long along the barbed-wire fence in the Udaysah area.

Between 0940 and 1030 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tyre region at very high altitude.

At 1015 hours a number of bursts of gunfire were heard on the Lebanese-Israeli border close to Rumaysh.

Between 1345 and 1430 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Sidon and Jazzin regions at very high altitude.

Between 1945 and 2010 hours Israeli patrols were heard overflying the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

9 December 2000

Between 1300 and 1315 hours Israeli forces directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of their position at Tallat Ramta in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1400 and 1430 hours Israeli forces at their positions at Tallat Ruwaysat al-Ilm and Sammaqah inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands fired several 120-mm mortar shells and directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire towards the areas surrounding the two aforementioned positions.

11 December 2000

Between 1135 and 1145 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the Lebanese territorial waters opposite Tyre at very high altitudes.

At 1400 hours at Mazra'at Bastara inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands an Israeli patrol directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at a herd of goats belonging to Muhammad Abdullah Zuhrah. Mr. Zuhrah was wounded by gravel in his right leg and several of his goats were killed.

At 1500 hours the enemy Israeli forces raked the outlying areas of their position at Mazra'at Fashkul inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands with medium-weapons fire.

Like previous attacks, this new series of Israeli violations constitutes a flagrant breach of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and a violation of Lebanese sovereignty, and threatens stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council

(*Signed*) Selim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/1224

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000, 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000, the statement of its President of 3 November 2000 (S/PRST/2000/31), and all other relevant resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 December 2000 (S/2000/1199),

1. *Expresses* its continued concern at the continuing fragile situation in Sierra Leone and neighbouring States;

2. *Takes note* of the ceasefire agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) (S/2000/1091), *expresses* its concern at the failure of the RUF fully to meet their obligations under the agreement, and *calls* on them to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the ceasefire and the peace process;

3. *Recalls* that the main objectives of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), as set out in its resolution 1313 (2000) and confirmed in the concept of operations proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 August 2000 (S/2000/832), remain to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible, and *reiterates* that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL require appropriate strengthening;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard to seek further firm commitments of troops for UNAMSIL, *strongly urges* all States in a position to do so seriously to consider contributing peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone, and *expresses* its appreciation to those States who have already made such offers;

5. *Expresses* its intention, in that context, following consultations with troop-contributing countries, to respond promptly to any additional specific

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recommendations made by the Secretary-General in the next period on the force strength and tasks of UNAMSIL;

6. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of UNAMSIL until 31 March 2001;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.